

Chapter 19.20**POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT****Sections:**

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19.20.010 When required. A. Land disturbing activity shall be subject to on-site detention and runoff control of storm water and be required to submit a storm water management plan and a site grading plan if the activity meets one or more of the following criteria, except as provided in s. 19.20.010 B:

1. The land disturbing activity is part of a site plan meeting the requirements of 18.45.020; or
2. The land disturbing activity occurs on a site that has a gross aggregate area of 15,000 square feet or more; or
3. The land disturbing activity occurs on a site less than one acre that has 3,000 square feet or more of the area consisting of impervious surfaces; or
4. The land disturbing activity that increases or redevelops impervious area and disturbs a slope in excess of 20%, or creates a slope in excess of 20% with a vertical elevation change greater than 10 vertical feet from existing ground; or
5. The land disturbing activity modifies an existing drainage way or includes filling in a closed depression; or
6. In the opinion of the City Engineer, the runoff from the site resulting from the land disturbing activity will exceed the safe capacity of the existing drainage facilities, or cause undue ditch erosion, or increase water pollution by scour and transport of particles, or endanger downstream property.

B. Exemptions. A land disturbing activity that meets any of the following criteria is exempt from the requirements of this ordinance:

1. The City Engineer has performed a preliminary review of the land disturbing activity and determined that the activity may be exempted from the requirements of this ordinance.
2. Underground utility construction, but not including the construction of any above ground structures associated with utility construction.

C. Other Authorities. The requirements of this ordinance do not pre-empt more stringent storm water management requirements that may be imposed by any of the following:

1. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources administrative rules, permits or approvals including those authorized under Wis. Adm. Code and Wis. Stats.

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2. Targeted non-agricultural performance standards promulgated in rules by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under Wis. Adm. Code.

19.20.020 Definitions. In this chapter:

- A. "Adequate sod, or self-sustaining vegetative cover" means maintenance of sufficient vegetation types and densities such that the physical integrity of the streambank or lakeshore is preserved. Self-sustaining vegetative cover includes grasses, forbs, sedges and duff layers of fallen leaves and woody debris.
- B. "Atlas 14" means the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14 Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the United States,
- C. "Average annual rainfall" means a calendar year of precipitation, excluding snow, determined to be Minneapolis, 1959 (March 13 - November 4).
- D. "Best management practice" or "BMP" means structural or non-structural measures, practices, techniques or devices employed to avoid or minimize soil, sediment or pollutants carried in runoff to waters of the state.
- E. "Closed depression" means a low area that does not have a drainage outlet.
- F. "Construction site" means an area upon which one or more land disturbing construction activities occur, including areas that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale where multiple separate and distinct land disturbing construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules but under one plan. A long-range planning document that describes separate construction projects, such as a 20-year transportation improvement plan, is not a common plan of development.
- G. "Detention" means a stormwater management facility having a controlled release other than pumping, infiltration, or evaporation.
- H. "Development" means residential, commercial, industrial or institutional land uses and associated roads.
- I. "Drainage Way" means an area where runoff from adjacent areas either collects or passes through the site, regardless of whether the runoff is from private, public property or road right-of-way. A drainage way under this section may be natural or constructed.
- J. "Erosion" means the process by which the land's surface is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice or gravity.
- K. "Exceptional resource waters" means waters listed in s. NR 102.11, Wis. Adm. Code.
- L. "Final stabilization" means that all land disturbing construction activities at the construction site have been completed and that a uniform perennial vegetative cover has been established with a density of at least 70 percent of the cover for the unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures or that employ equivalent permanent stabilization measures.
- M. "Highest local groundwater elevation" means the highest groundwater elevation on a site as indicated by the depth of mottled soil or measured groundwater elevations.
- N. "Impervious surface" means an area that releases as runoff all or a large portion of the precipitation that falls on it, except for frozen soil. Rooftops, sidewalks, driveways, gravel or paved parking lots and streets are examples of areas that typically are impervious.
- O. "In-fill" means an undeveloped area of land located within an existing urban sewer service area, currently served by city utilities, and surrounded by development or development and natural or man-made features where development cannot occur.
- P. "Infiltration" means the entry of precipitation or runoff into or through the soil.
- Q. "Land disturbing activity" means any man-made alteration of the land surface resulting in a change in the topography or existing vegetative or non-vegetative soil cover, that may result in runoff and lead to an increase in soil erosion and movement of sediment into waters of the state. Land disturbing construction activity includes clearing and grubbing, demolition, excavating, pit trench dewatering, filling, and grading activities.
- R. "Landowner" means any person holding fee title, an easement or other interest in property, which allows the person to undertake cropping, livestock management, land disturbing construction activity or maintenance of storm water BMPs on the property.
- S. "Maintenance agreement" means a legal document that provides for long-term maintenance of storm water management practices.

T. "Maximum Extent Practicable" or "MEP" means a level of implementing best management practices in order to achieve a performance standard different from the performance standard specified in this chapter, which takes into account the best available technology, cost effectiveness, and other competing issues such as human safety and welfare, endangered and threatened resources, historic properties and geographic features. MEP allows flexibility in the way to meet the performance standards and may vary based on the performance standards and site conditions. MEP applies only when the responsible party has demonstrated to the City Engineer's satisfaction that a performance standard is not achievable and that a lower level of performance is appropriate.

U. "New development" means development resulting from the conversion of previously undeveloped land or agricultural land uses.

V. "NRCS MSE3 or MSE4 distribution" means a specific precipitation distribution developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, using county-specific precipitation amounts from Atlas 14 for Eau Claire County, WI.

W. "Off-site" means located outside the property boundary described in the permit application.

X. "On-site" means located within the property boundary described in the permit application.

Y. "Ordinary high-water mark" has the meaning given in s. NR 115.03 (6), Wis. Adm. Code.

Z. "Outstanding resource waters" means waters listed in s. NR 102.10, Wis. Adm. Code.

AA. "Performance standard" means a narrative or measurable number specifying the minimum acceptable outcome for a facility or practice.

BB. "Permit" means a written authorization made by the City Engineer to the applicant to conduct land disturbing construction activity or to discharge post-construction runoff to waters of the state.

CC. "Pollutant" has the meaning given in s. 283.01 (13), Wis. Stats.

DD. "Pollution" has the meaning given in s. 281.01 (10), Wis. Stats.

EE. "Post-construction site" means a construction site following the completion of land disturbing construction activity and final site stabilization.

FF. "Pre-development condition" means the extent and distribution of land cover types present before the initiation of land disturbing construction activity, assuming that all land uses prior to development activity are managed in an environmentally sound manner.

GG. "Preventive action limit" has the meaning given in s. NR 140.05 (17), Wis. Adm. Code.

HH. "Protective area" means an area of land that commences at the top of the channel of lakes, streams and rivers, or at the delineated boundary of wetlands, and that is the greatest of the widths defined in s. 19.20.160 A, as measured horizontally from the top of the channel or delineated wetland boundary to the closest impervious surface.

II. "Redevelopment" means areas where development is replacing older development.

JJ. "Responsible party" means the landowner or any other entity performing services to meet the requirements of this ordinance through a contract or other agreement.

KK. "Retention" means a stormwater management facility that does not have a controlled release point other than pumping, infiltration, or evaporation.

LL. "Runoff" means storm water or precipitation including rain, snow or ice melt, or similar water that moves on the land surface via sheet or channelized flow.

MM. "Sediment" means settleable solid material that is transported by runoff, suspended within runoff or deposited by runoff away from its original location.

NN. "Site" means the entire area included in the legal description of the parcel on which the land disturbing construction activity is proposed in the permit application.

OO. "Storm water management plan" means a comprehensive plan designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from storm water, after the site has undergone final stabilization, following completion of the construction activity.

PP. "Storm water management system plan" is a comprehensive plan designed to reduce the discharge of runoff and pollutants from hydrologic units on a regional or municipal scale.

QQ. "Top of the channel" means an edge, or point on the landscape landward from the ordinary high water mark of a surface water of the state, where the slope of the land begins to be less than 12 percent continually for at least 50 feet. If the slope of the land is 12 percent or less continually for the initial 50 feet landward from the ordinary high-water mark, the top of the channel is the ordinary high-water mark.

RR. "Total maximum daily load" or "TMDL" means the amount of pollutants specified as a function of one or more water quality parameters, that can be discharged per day into a water quality limited segment and still ensure attainment of the applicable water quality standard.

SS. "TR-55" means the United States department of agriculture, natural resources conservation service (previously soil conservation service), Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds, Second Edition, Technical Release 55, June 1986, which is incorporated by reference for this chapter.

TT. "TSS" means total suspended solids.

UU. "Waters of the state" includes those portions of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior within the boundaries of this state, and all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, wells, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, drainage systems and other surface water or groundwater, natural or artificial, public or private, within this state or its jurisdiction.

19.20.030 Performance standards and storm water management plan. A. The responsible party shall prepare a storm water management plan as described in the *City of Eau Claire Developer's Handbook*. The storm water management plan shall include sections addressing total suspended solids reduction, peak runoff rate reduction, minimum building elevations, infiltration, protective areas, and private facility maintenance plans. The storm water management plan shall include sections addressing peak runoff rate reduction, total suspended solids reduction, minimum building elevations, infiltration, protective areas, and private facility maintenance plans. The City Engineer may prescribe alternative submittal requirements for applicants seeking an exemption to on-site storm water management performance standards under s. 19.20.350.

B. The City Engineer shall approve all storm water management plans and calculations. (Ord. 4456 §4, 1984; Ord. 4353, 1983).

C. Maintenance of Effort. For redevelopment sites where the redevelopment will be replacing older development that was subject to post-construction performance standards of NR 151 in effect on or after October 1, 2004, the responsible party shall meet the total suspended solids reduction, peak runoff rate control, infiltration, and protective areas standards applicable to the older development or meet the redevelopment standards of this ordinance, whichever is more stringent.

19.20.040 Peak runoff rate. A. The post-construction peak runoff rate resulting from the 3 inch, 24 hour rainfall event shall not exceed pre-development peak runoff rates for all events smaller than, and including, the 100-year, 24 hour rainfall event occurring over the same site.

B. Peak discharges shall be calculated using TR-55 runoff curve number methodology, SWMM, or other methods approved by the City Engineer. Calculations for the 100-year, 24 hour event shall be based on Atlas 14 precipitation depths identified for Eau Claire County. Calculations for all events shall use the appropriate NRCS MSE3 or MSE4 precipitation distribution. Pre-development conditions shall assume "good hydrologic conditions" for appropriate land covers using the curve numbers in the following table. The meanings of "hydrologic soil group" and "runoff curve number" are as determined by TR-55.

Maximum Pre-development Runoff Curve Numbers				
Runoff Curve Number	Hydrologic Soil Group			
	A	B	C	D
Woodland	30	55	70	77
Grassland	39	61	71	78
Cropland	55	69	78	83

C. The City Engineer shall have the option to increase the allowable release rate based on the downstream conveyance system capacity and capacity of the regional storm water facilities serving the drainage basin.

D. The City Engineer shall have the option to restrict the release rate to a rate below the pre-development 3-year (3 inch rainfall), 24-hour event in drainage areas with limited downstream conveyance systems.

E. Where on-site detention is used for runoff control, the detention facility shall be constructed to contain and/or pass the runoff of a 1% annual exceedance probability (100 year) storm (Atlas 14) of any duration without damage to the detention facility.

F. Plans and hydraulic computations for all structural or nonstructural measures or other protective devices to be constructed in connection with the proposed work shall be submitted by a Professional Engineer licensed to practice in Wisconsin in accordance with accepted engineering practice and requirements of this ordinance and shall include:

1. Pre-development runoff computations;
2. Estimated rate of discharge in cubic feet per second post-construction at all structural or non-structural measures and at the point of discharge from the site location for events listed in s. 19.20.040 A.

3. The pre-development storm event frequency discharge rates in cubic feet per second for events listed in s. 19.20.040 A, upon which the design of plans for the site location is based;

4. Provisions to carry runoff to the nearest adequate outlet; and

5. If drainage easements are required, documentation of perpetual maintenance and control.

G. At the discretion of the City Engineer, the developer shall be required to prepare plans for reducing or detaining peak discharges beyond what is required above.

19.20.080 Total suspended solids. A. Best management practices ("BMPs") shall be designed by a Professional Engineer licensed to practice in Wisconsin in accordance with accepted engineering practice and requirements of this ordinance, installed, and maintained to control total suspended solids carried in runoff from the post-construction site as follows:

TSS Reduction Standards	
Development Type	TSS Reduction
New Development	80 percent
In-fill Development \geq 1 acre	80 percent
In-fill Development < 1 acre and Redevelopment	40 percent of load from parking areas, material storage areas, and roads

1. BMPs shall be designed in accordance with the above table or to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP). If the design cannot achieve the applicable total suspended solids reduction specified, a written and site-specific explanation must be submitted detailing why that level of reduction is not attainable to the maximum extent practicable.

2. Total suspended Solid reductions shall be calculated using a methodology or computer model recognized and approved by then Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for this intended purpose.

3. The design shall be based on average annual rainfall, as compared to no runoff management controls.

19.20.090 Minimum Building Elevations

A. For all lots adjacent to storm water detention facilities, lakes, wetlands, streams, and drainage ditches, the responsible party shall identify the estimated water surface elevation during a 1% annual exceedance probability (100 year) rainfall event.

B. For lots adjacent to closed depressions that have no discharge location for tributary runoff, the responsible party shall identify the estimated water surface elevation in the closed depression during a 1% annual exceedance probability (100 year), 24 rainfall event on frozen ground including an additional runoff volume of 1.2 inches from all pervious areas to account for snow melt.

C. The responsible party must adhere to the following minimum building elevations, utilizing the City datum:

1. The lowest floor (including basement) shall be at least 2 feet above the estimated 100-year water surface elevation,

2. The lowest floor (including basement) shall be at least 3 feet above the highest local groundwater elevation,

3. All HVAC facilities shall be at least 2 feet above the estimated 100-year water surface elevation,

4. All HVAC facilities shall be at least 3 feet above the highest local groundwater elevation, and

5. The lowest opening shall be at least 2 feet above the estimated 100-year water surface elevation of emergency overflow swales.

D. The minimum building elevation requirements identified in s. 19.20.090 A, s. 19.20.090 B and s. 19.20.090 C are applicable only to structures located outside floodplains delineated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

19.20.120 Infiltration. BMPs shall be designed by a Professional Engineer licensed to practice in Wisconsin, installed and maintained to infiltrate runoff to the MEP in accordance with NR 151.12(5)(c). Infiltration practices must be approved by the City Engineer. The City Engineer may prohibit infiltration practices in areas where retention or infiltration facilities pose a risk to infrastructure, water quality, or public safety, or downgradient properties.

19.20.160 Protective areas.

A. "Protective areas" is defined in s. 19.20.020. In this section, "protective area" does not include any area of land adjacent to any stream enclosed within a pipe or culvert, so that runoff cannot enter the enclosure at this location. Protective width varies according to resource type:

1. For outstanding resource waters and exceptional resource waters, 75 feet.
2. For perennial and intermittent streams identified on United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute series topographical map or county soil survey map, whichever is more current, 50 feet.
3. For lakes, 50 feet.
4. For wetlands not subject to Subp. 5 or 6, 50 feet.
5. For highly susceptible wetlands, 75 feet. Highly susceptible wetlands include the following types: calcareous fens, sedge meadows, open and coniferous bogs, low prairies, coniferous swamps, lowland swamps, and ephemeral ponds.

6. For less susceptible wetlands, 10 percent of the average wetland width, but no less than 10 feet or more than 30 feet. Less susceptible wetlands include degraded wetlands dominated by invasive species such as reed canary grass, cultivated hydric soils, and any gravel pits, or dredged material, or fill material disposal sites that take on the attributes of a wetland.

7. Wetland boundary delineations shall be made in accordance with Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 103.08(1m). This paragraph does not apply to wetlands that have been completely filled in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations. The protective area for wetlands that have been partially filled in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations shall be measured from the wetland boundary delineation after fill has been placed.

8. Determinations of the extent of the protective area adjacent to wetlands shall be made on the basis of the sensitivity and runoff susceptibility of the wetland in accordance with the standards and criteria in Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 103.03.

9. For concentrated flow channels with drainage areas greater than 130 acres, 10 feet.

10. Notwithstanding s. 19.20.160 A Subp. 1 to 9, the greatest protective area width shall apply where rivers, streams, lakes, and wetlands are contiguous.

B. This section applies to post-construction sites located within a protective area, except those areas exempted pursuant to s. 19.20.160 C. The following requirements shall be met:

1. Impervious surfaces shall be kept out of the protective area to the maximum extent practicable. The storm water management plan shall contain a written site-specific explanation for any parts of the protective area that are disturbed during construction.

2. Where land disturbing construction activity occurs within a protective area, and where no impervious surface is present, adequate sod or self-sustaining vegetative cover of 70% or greater shall be established and maintained. The adequate sod or self-sustaining cover shall be sufficient to provide for bank stability, maintenance of fish habitat, and filtering of pollutants from upslope overland flow areas under sheet flow conditions. Non-vegetative materials, such as rock riprap, may be employed on the bank as necessary to prevent erosion, such as on steep slopes or where high velocity flow occurs.

3. Best management practices such as filter strips, swales, or wet detention basins, that are designed to control pollutants from non-point sources, may be located in the protective area.

C. This section does not apply to:

1. Except as provided in s. 19.20.030 C, redevelopment post-construction sites.

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2. In-fill development areas less than one (1) acre.
3. Structures that cross or access surface waters such as boat landings, bridges and culverts.
4. Structures constructed in accordance with s. 59.692(1v), Wis. Statutes.
5. Post-construction sites from which runoff does not enter the surface water, including wetlands, without first being treated by a BMP to meet local ordinance requirements for TSS and peak runoff rate reduction, except to the extent that vegetative ground cover is necessary to maintain bank stability.

19.20.200 Fueling and vehicle maintenance areas. Vehicle fueling and maintenance areas shall have best management practices designed, installed, and maintained to reduce petroleum within runoff such that there is no visible petroleum sheen in runoff entering navigable waters, or to the maximum extent practicable. These facilities shall by design, reduce to the maximum extent practicable, the total suspended solids load by 80%.

19.20.300 Additional Requirements. The City Engineer may establish storm water management requirements more stringent than those set forth in this ordinance if the City Engineer determines that the requirements are needed to control storm water quantity or control flooding, comply with federally approved total maximum daily load requirements, or control pollutants associated with existing development or redevelopment.

A. For sites draining to waterbodies or watersheds for which a resource management plan has been developed, the City Engineer may impose additional requirements specified within the applicable resource management plan.

B. The City Engineer will notify the responsible party of additional requirements at the time of permit application review. It is recommended that the responsible party contact the City Engineer to determine if additional requirements are applicable to a site prior to permit application.

19.20.350 General Considerations for Stormwater Management Measures. A. Natural topography and land cover features such as natural swales, natural depressions, native soil infiltrating capacity, and natural groundwater recharge areas shall be preserved and used, to the extent possible, to meet the requirements of this section.

B. Emergency overland flow for all storm water facilities shall be provided to prevent exceeding the safe capacity of downstream drainage facilities and prevent endangerment of downstream property or public safety.

C. BMP Location. To comply with the performance standards required this ordinance, BMPs may be located on-site or off-site as part of a regional storm water device, practice or system, but shall be installed in accordance with s. NR 151.003, Wis. Adm. Code. The City Engineer may approve off-site management measures provided that all of the following conditions are met:

1. The City Engineer determines that the post-construction runoff is covered by a storm water management system plan that is approved by the city of Eau Claire and that contains management requirements consistent with the purpose and intent of this ordinance.
2. The off-site facility meets all of the following conditions:
 - a) The facility is in place.
 - b) The facility is constructed as specified and record drawings are available.
 - c) The facility is designed and adequately sized to provide a level of storm water control equal to or greater than that which would be afforded by on-site practices meeting the performance standards of this ordinance.
 - d) The facility has a legally obligated entity responsible for its long-term operation and maintenance.

D. Where a regional treatment option exists such that the City Engineer exempts the applicant from all or part of the minimum on-site storm water management requirements, the applicant shall be required to pay a fee in an amount determined in negotiation with the City Engineer. In determining the fee for post-construction runoff, the City Engineer shall consider an equitable distribution of the cost for land, engineering design, construction, and maintenance of the regional treatment option.

19.20.370 Permitting Requirements, Procedures, and Fees.

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A. Permit Required. No responsible party may undertake a land disturbing activity without receiving a post-construction runoff permit in the form of a "Grading and Drainage Approval" letter from the City Engineer prior to commencing the proposed activity.

B. Permit Application and Fees. The Community Development Department will inform applicants of the process and fees when applicants inquire about projects. Unless specifically excluded by this ordinance, any responsible party desiring a permit shall submit to the City Engineer a permit application on a form provided by the City Engineer for that purpose. Unless otherwise excluded by this ordinance, a permit application must be accompanied by a storm water management plan, a maintenance agreement and a non-refundable permit application fee.

C. Permit Application Review and Approval. The City Engineer shall review any permit application that is submitted with a storm water management plan, maintenance agreement, and the required fee. The permit review and approval process shall follow the guidelines specified in the *City of Eau Claire Developer's Handbook*.

D. Permit Requirements. All permits issued under this ordinance shall be subject to the conditions specified in the *City of Eau Claire Developer's Handbook*, and holders of permits issued under this ordinance shall be deemed to have accepted these conditions. The City Engineer may suspend or revoke a permit for violation of a permit condition, following procedures detailed in the *City of Eau Claire Developer's Handbook*. An action by the City Engineer to suspend or revoke this permit may be appealed in accordance with s. 19.20.410.

E. Permit Conditions. Permits issued under this subsection may include conditions established by the City Engineer in addition to the requirements needed to meet the performance standards included in this ordinance.

F. Permit Duration. Permits issued under this section shall be valid from the date of issuance through the date the City Engineer notifies the responsible party that all storm water management practices have passed the final inspection required by the *City of Eau Claire Developer's Handbook*, unless one of the following conditions occurs:

1. work is not initiated within one year of permit issuance, or
2. work is idle for 12 consecutive months, or
3. work is not completed within 3 years of permit issuance.

19.20.390 Maintenance agreement required. A maintenance agreement is required for all private storm water management practices except those that serve one and two family residential development. The agreement shall be an agreement between the City of Eau Claire and the responsible party to provide for maintenance of stormwater practices beyond the duration period of the permit. The maintenance agreement shall name the party responsible for providing funding and long-term maintenance of storm water practices installed. The maintenance agreement shall be filed with the County Register of Deeds as a property deed restriction so that it is binding upon all subsequent owners of the land served by the private storm water management practice. The maintenance agreement shall meet all provisions required in the *City of Eau Claire Developer's Handbook*.

19.20.400 Enforcement. Any land disturbing activity or post-construction runoff initiated after the effective date of this ordinance by any person, firm, association, or corporation subject to the ordinance provisions shall be deemed a violation unless conducted in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance. The City Engineer shall respond to non-compliance with this ordinance in accordance with the procedures and authorities described in the *City of Eau Claire Developer's Handbook*.

19.20.410 Appeals. A. Plan Commission. The Plan Commission, created pursuant to Title 18 of the City of Eau Claire ordinances pursuant to s. 62.23 (7)(e), Wis. Stats., shall hear and decide appeals where it is alleged that there is an error in any order, decision or determination made by the City Engineer in administering this ordinance. The commission shall also use the rules, procedures, duties, and powers authorized by statute in hearing and deciding appeals. Upon appeal, the commission may authorize variances from the provisions of this ordinance that are not contrary to the public interest, and where owing to special conditions a literal enforcement of the ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship.

B. Who May Appeal. Appeals to the Plan Commission or may be made by any aggrieved person or by any office, department, board, or bureau of the City of Eau Claire affected by any decision of the City Engineer.

19.20.500 Post construction storm water management plan certification. Prior to acceptance by the City, or the issuance of the Final Certificate of Occupancy, the Professional Engineer responsible for the design of the storm water facilities and the stormwater management plan shall certify that the work has been completed in accordance with the approved design, including any revisions approved by the City.